

# ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

Memorial Hall  
Nov 88 2 co

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

NO. 4

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done with promptness and despatch. Special care  
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Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.  
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52 Main St., Andover.

## Summary of Daily News.

### FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Jacksonville: 28 new cases.

Great Republican meeting in Tremont Temple conducted by Harvard graduates. Joint discussion at Amherst College between Republican and Democratic Clubs.

Cyclone reported from Laporte, Iowa; one residence blown to atoms, and many other buildings damaged; \$75,000.

Boiler of steam threshing machine explodes in Reading, Pa., killing five men.

Miners on a hand-car near Hopewell, Pa., thrown off by a run-away team; two men killed, seven injured.

### SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Explosion in coal-mine at Cook's River, Pa., killing 16 men, and wounding others.

Another coal-pit explosion in France; 80 miners killed.

Judge Thurman closes his campaign speeches at Nelsonville, O. Mr. Blaine speaks in Brooklyn.

Foot-ball: Harvard defeats Amherst; Yale defeats University of Pennsylvania; Williams defeats Rutgers; Technology defeats Exeter.

### SUNDAY, NOV. 4.

Jacksonville: 11 new cases, 3 deaths. Weather clear and cool.

Fernandina: 10 new cases, 2 deaths.

Train thrown off the track by a cow near Vicksburg, Miss.; four men killed.

Three young men drowned by the capsizing of their boat off Dorchester.

Fires: Monticello Seminary, Illinois (in the night), 125 young ladies narrowly escape, \$250,000; grocery store in E. Weymouth, set on fire, \$2,500.

### MONDAY, NOV. 5.

Great expectations.

Mining explosion at Trinidad, Colorado; two miners killed.

Explosion of nitro-glycerine magazine at Shannopin, Pa.; houses shattered but no lives lost.

Explosion of Oriental Powder Co. Mills, So. Windham, Me.; two men fatally injured.

"Wild cat" engine runs into a passenger train in Pennsylvania; two men fatally injured.

Fires: double tenement house in Haverhill, \$2,000; four stores in Macon, Ga., \$125,000; sash and door factory in Montreal, \$70,000.

### TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Presidential Election. Vote very large. Republican ticket probably successful. Hill re-elected Governor of New York. Mayor Hewitt defeated.

Gloucester schooner run down in Boston Harbor by steamer Glaucus; two men drowned.

Fires: in City Hall, Haverhill, with damage to Centre Congregational church, \$13,000; house at Salisbury Point, \$1000; house in Erving, \$1,500.

### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

General Harrison's election confirmed, New York and Indiana being carried for him by small pluralities.

Republicans claim a majority in the next House of Representatives.

Gen. Devens delivers eulogy on Gen. Sheridan before the Loyal Legion.

### THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

West Virginia's vote added to the Republican column, making Harrison's total electoral vote, 239,—a majority of 38.

Freight train runs into express train at Fishkill, N. Y.; one lady killed, other persons injured.

Burglary (last night) in a residence at Belmont; \$5,000 worth of silver and jewelry taken.

25 new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville.

Fires: Long Beach Hotel, 20 miles from Los Angeles, Cal., \$90,000; Indiana Paper Mill, South Bend, Ind., \$200,000.

## Result of the Election.

Although both parties, through their newspaper organs, had confidently claimed the victory previous to the election, the canvass in the decisive states was so close that the result was really in great doubt until the arrival of returns during Tuesday night. As a matter of fact, very many in both parties were surprised at the result, although their surprise was accompanied by quite different emotions. The real battleground of the election was in the state of New York—or, more accurately, in the city of New York, where Cleveland's majority was not, as his party had hoped, sufficiently large to counterbalance the republican vote in the state at large. Cleveland's plurality in the city is reported as 55,000, and Harrison's plurality in the state estimated from 10,000 to 15,000. Indiana, Gen. Harrison's own state, was at first claimed as having gone democratic, but later advices assert a republican plurality. Connecticut, which was expected by both parties, gave a plurality of 334 for Cleveland. New Jersey, which at one time the republicans hoped for, threw a decided vote on the other side. The Southern states, as expected, went "solid" for Cleveland. We give the electoral vote as it stands at latest advices. It will be remembered that the electoral college comprises a total vote of 401, making 201 necessary for a choice.

FOR HARRISON.	FOR CLEVELAND.
Colorado,	3 Alabama,
Illinois,	22 Arkansas,
Indiana,	15 Connecticut,
Iowa,	13 Delaware,
Kansas,	9 Florida,
Maine,	6 Georgia,
Massachusetts,	14 Kentucky,
Michigan,	13 Louisiana,
Minnesota,	7 Maryland,
Nebraska,	5 Mississippi,
Nevada,	3 Missouri,
New Hampshire,	4 New Jersey,
New York,	36 North Carolina,
Ohio,	23 South Carolina,
Oregon,	3 Tennessee,
Pennsylvania,	30 Texas,
Rhode Island,	4 Virginia,
Vermont,	4
Wisconsin,	11
California,	8
West Virginia,	6
	239

Majority for Harrison, 38

The returns, as far as received, indicate an important change in the House of Representatives at Washington, giving the majority although a small one, to the Republicans.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Ames was re-elected by a plurality of about 28,000, Gen. Harrison's plurality being about 31,000. In the sharp contest between Gen. Banks and Col. Higginson to represent the 5th Congressional district, the former was victorious, while on the other hand, John F. Andrew wins the day over Alanson W. Beard, in the 3d district. "Rising Sun" Morse defeats Josiah Quincy, and Joseph H. Walker succeeds John E. Russell. Gen. Cogswell is re-elected from the Salem district and Henry Cabot Lodge from the sixth. Mr. Greenhalge was re-elected from this district by about 3,000 plurality over Mr. Donovan. The Massachusetts representation in Congress stands 10 Republicans to 1 Democrat, Joseph H. O'Neil taking the place of Patrick A. Collins in the Boston district.

## Various News Items.

Among the deaths of the past week the following may be mentioned: Hon. Mahlon D. Spaulding of Boston, a successful and benevolent business man, of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co., president of the Atlas Bank; etc.; Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter, of the Baptist denomination, formerly Sup't of the Howard Mission, New York, for some years past connected with mission work in Rome. Dr. David Hostetter, the millionaire medicine manufacturer of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Edward P. Hooker, formerly pastor of Eliot church in Lawrence, now president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., has been visiting in this vicinity.

## Note From Rev. Mr. Palmer.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

SIR, I see the number of votes cast for Cleveland in Andover, is given in the official returns as 311. As I happen to know there is an error, wholly insignificant in importance but still an error, in this official result, and as its existence points to another error on the part of some of our officials, and suggests the need of Civil Service Reform here, it may be worth while to call attention to it.

I have been a resident of Andover for seven months, coming to this State from another. I believed six months to be the time necessary to acquire a legal residence in State and town. Under this belief, having previously paid my tax, I went before the Board of Registration in October, read a sentence of the Constitution to show that I could read, and was duly registered as a voter. Last Tuesday I presented myself at the polls with my ballot, which was promptly received. In the afternoon I learned that I had done an illegal act in voting, since one year was necessary to acquire a legal residence. I went then to the polls, which had closed, and while the ballots were being counted, I asked to challenge my own vote as having been deposited illegally, offered to make affidavit as to its identity, and requested to have it cast out. The Selectmen refused to allow it to be cast out, saying that it was now too late. The official return of 311 votes would therefore be, supposing no other mistakes to have been made, 310.

But this suggests the question, if such an illegal registration occurred in one case, why may it not have occurred in others? Undoubtedly among those who come to be registered each year, there must be a number who are, like me, new-comers. I heard no one, not even myself, asked how long he had been in town nor informed how long a residence was necessary. Is it not the function of the Board of Registration, to examine not only one qualification of an intending voter but all? I was much interested, at the time of registration, in the frantic endeavors of a poor fellow who was in the line ahead of me, to find some sentence of the Constitution which should be less mysterious than the others and should lend itself more readily to his patriotic duties. I suspect that ignorance in his case proved no more a barrier to exercising the franchise than in mine. Surely, brothers in ignorance as we were, we should have been treated alike, and given an equal voice in deciding the destinies of the nation. Even if he was rejected, however, fate was certainly less hard upon him than upon me, in that it ordained and gained the Selectmen's aid in carrying out its deed, that I, who had preached the preceding Sunday on the importance of purity in elections, should be, presumably, the only man in Andover to vote illegally. *FREDERIC PALMER.*  
Andover, Nov. 7, 1888.

## CHIPS AND CLIPS.

The Florida Southern Railroad engineer, who ran over a few nights ago, a huge black alligator on the track, must have felt like repeating the lawyer's speech: "I deny the allegation, and defy the alligator."

A. H. Love, Equal Rights party for Vice-president, declined his nomination just before the election, on the ground that to hold office under a government recognizing war would be inconsistent with his peace principles. As the election has turned out, he might have held his peace without danger.

Jimmie Bates's bet in Denver, Col., beats all the bets for oddity—he is to sit all day on the ridge-pole of his barn if Harrison is elected. What a nice time he will have of it, gazing all day at the Rockies!

## Tommy's Politics.

Papa's been reading, the evening thro',  
Reading to mamma and me,  
All 'bout the 'lection day, and who  
The President's going to be.

I don't know just what all of it meant,  
But I'll tell you what would be nice;  
Have Santa Claus for the President,  
Add Mother Goose for the Vice!

—*Youth's Companion.*



## OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale on Harvard College.

At the Harvard College Mass-meeting in Tremont Temple last Friday night, Dr. Hale, who presided, spoke of the intimate connection between the University and the politics of the country, both in the past and the present:

It is by no means a new thing, fellow-citizens, for Harvard men to express themselves, and to express themselves with a great deal of enthusiasm, in any crisis of the country. In the beginning the men who laid the foundation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts laid the foundation of Harvard College, and there would not have been any Commonwealth of Massachusetts if there had not been Harvard College. One may well go further and say that the first steps in the history of this nation were taken when such men as Sam Adams and John Adams and General Ward and General Warren and Otis, and the rest of the Harvard graduates of that time, met here in Boston, conferred on the best ways of defying King George, and carried their determinations into effect. No Constitution of Massachusetts or of the United States, had not John Adams and Lowell and Gerry and Bowdoin and Cooper, and the men who worked with them, made the studies which they made, while they lived in old Stoughton and old Massachusetts. No battle of Lexington, no Bunker Hill, no Dorchester Heights, had it not been for Warren and Pickering and the rest who worked at their side.

It is a pleasure for a man who cherishes his Harvard memories to run down the line of her history and see that she has always been true to the people. True, there have always been Tories like Sampson, Blowers and Count Rumford who wished they had been born under another flag, and gave in their adhesion to the politics of Europe and its political systems. There may be such to-day. But, take it for all in all, from the moment of Sam Adams's famous Commencement theme (whether it be lawful to resist the Chief Magistrate if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved) down to this day, the leading men of the college have thrown in their work and their word for the people of America.

Let those people be black or white or even red, let their hands be hard or let them be tender, let their work be with the pickaxe or with the pen, the American system teaches that government is of the people, for the people, and by the people. It is not government by a superior class of cotton planters, as in Texas or Carolina. It is not government by a select coterie of liquor dealers, as in the lower wards of New York. It is a government by the people, which aims to make happy homes, which makes them by trusting the intelligence of the people, by the better education of the people, and in which the men who have been most favored by education throw in their lot as brothers with their brothers, understanding that he who is greatest among you shall indeed be servant of all. This is the determination which in a time of crisis, say in 1861, brings right to the front such men as Edward Everett, as Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips and Waldo Emerson, such men as George Robinson and the brothers Hoar, such soldiers as Putnam and Shaw and Lowell and Wadsworth and Weld, Webster and Devens and Hallowell—men who have the courage of their convictions, men who carry the finest fruits of their academic training into the care of camps, into the crash of battle, and are ready to die for the country to which alma mater pledged them.

The crisis to-day, thank God, is not in the midst of the smoke and the dust of the battle, but the question is the same old question. It is the question of the first sixty years of the century, which some men thought had been decided in '65, but which is up for solution again. Shall this people be governed by this people? Shall the Government be in the hands of persons elected by the majority in those States which give to America her marvelous advance in arts, in education, in science, and in wealth? Or, on the other hand, shall those States indolently consign it to the rule of the ten semicivilized States lately in rebellion, and of the oligarchy which manages those States so

badly? Will you consign the Government of the country to the people of the country, or will you leave it to the rule of that "Solid South" which confesses with perfect frankness that it does not mean that the laboring man shall vote, and that he has no rights which any white man ought to respect? Will you acquiesce long in the system in which only 45,000 voters in Mississippi send seven members to Congress, while your own Massachusetts must be satisfied if, for 40,000 voters, she can send to the same Congress only two! In the solutions of questions like that, and in their practical decisions, Harvard College has a right to be represented; and she ought to say as I think she will say to-night to this country, that, while the elegance of her accomplishments was never so finished as it is now, while the range of her studies was never more broad, the instincts of her sons are as true to freedom as they were in the days of the stamp act or of Fort Wagner. She stands now where she stood thirty years ago, and a hundred and thirty years ago, in the fore-front of every battle which seeks equal rights for all sorts and conditions of men.

## AULD LANG-SYNE.

## Old Andover Records.

No. 4.

## BIRTHS. 1663-1667.

1663.

Jan. 11. John, son of Nicholas and Hannah Holt.  
Jan. 20. Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Mary Parker.  
Feb. 28. Beniamine, son of Richard and Joanna Barker.  
March 9. Sara, daughter of Marke and Amy Graves. (1662-3)  
April 7. Daniell, son of Robert and Rebecca Eimes.  
Aug. 30. John, son of John and Hanna Stevens.  
Aug. 30. peeter, son of John and Mary Osgood.  
Sept. 23. Francis, son of Henry and Mary Engolls.  
Nov. 17. Timothy, son of Georg and Hanna Abbott.  
Dec. 16. Thomas, son of Robert and Mary Russell.

1664.

Jan. 3. Phebe, daughter of Thomas and Mary Johnson.  
March 10. Samuel, son of John and Mary Osgood.  
March 20. Mary, daughter of Georg and Sara Abbot.  
April 1. John, son of Ralfe and Elizabeth farnum.  
April 18. Debora, daughter of Daniell and Mary pore.  
Aug. 8. Mark, son of Mark and Amy Graves.  
Oct. 9. Thomas, son of Thomas and Hanna Chandler.  
Dec. 4. Beniamine, son of John and Mary loueioy.

1665.

Feb. 16. Ruth, daughter of Daniell and Mary pore.  
Feb. 26. Robert, son of Nathan and Mary Parker.  
March 1. Steven, son of Steven and Mary Osgood.  
April 5. Nathan, son of John and Hanna Stevens.  
July 5. Mary, daughter of Christopher and Hanna Osgood.

1666.

March 2. Timothy, son of John and Hannah Stevens.  
March 15. Francis, son of Steven and Elizabeth Johnson.  
March 16. Joseph, son of Tho and Sara Abbott.  
March 24. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth farnum.  
May 6. Thomas, son of Georg and Hanna Abbot.  
May 26. Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rebecca Aslett.  
June 26. Moses, son of Henry and Mary Engolls.  
Dec. 7. Henry, son of Ralfe and Elizabeth farnum.

1667.

Jan. 26. Joseph, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ballard.

Feb. 6. Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth woodman.  
Feb. 16. Hannah, daughter of John and Martha Maston.  
Feb. 28. John son of Thomas and Mary Johnson.  
Feb. 28. Robert, son of Robert and Rebecca Ames.  
April 7. Sara, daughter of John and Mary Osgood.  
May 28. Henry, son of Thomas and Hanna Chandler.  
May 29. Nathaniell, son of John and Mary Loueioy.  
June 12. Mary, daughter of John and Debora Ruse.  
June 22. prissilla, daughter of Daniell and Mary pore.  
July 20. Nehemia, son of Georg and Sara Abbot. (1)  
Aug. 24. Philemon, son of William and Mary Chandler.  
Sept. 16. James, son of Robert and Mary Russell.

## MARRIAGES. 1662-1667.

1662.

June 7. Andrew flosser and Mary Ruse.  
June 13. John Stevens and Hanna Barnerd.  
June 24. Samuel Hutchins and Hanna Johnson.

1663.

Feb. 16. Benjamin Gadge and Mary Keyes by Mr. Bradstreet.  
Aug. 28. John Ruse and Debora Osgood.  
Oct. 24. Steven Osgood and Mary hooker.

1664.

Dec. 5. Thomas Abbot and Sara Steward.

1665.

Jan. 22. Joshua Woodman and Elizabeth Stevens.  
Feb. 28. Joseph Ballard and Elizabeth philps.

1666.

May 21. Nicholas Holt and Widdow Preston.  
July 6. Moses Tyler and prudence Blake.

1667.

Feb. 26. Walter Wright and Susanna Johnson.  
Oct. 15. Hew Stone and Hanna flosser.  
Nov. 12. Jonathan Gadge of Rowly and Hester Chandler.  
Nov. 12. John farnum and Rebecca Kent.  
Nov. 14. Mark Graves and Elizabeth farrington.

## DEATHS. 1659-1667.

1659.

June 6. Thomas, son of Thomas and Hanna Chandler.

1662.

March 5. Sara, daughter of John and Ann fry, dyed the 5th of March 1661-62  
April 11. John Stevens.  
Thomas Rowheele died about 8 May 1662.

1665.

Feb. 20. Eliza Amy, wife of Mark Graves.  
June 20. Hanna, wife of Nicholas Holt.

1667.

Feb. 4. Elizabeth, daughter of Steven and Elizabeth Johnson.  
March 7. Joseph, son of Thomas and Sara Abbot.  
March 15. Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rebecca Aslett.  
April 8. Sara Osgood widow.  
April 22. Sara, daughter of John and Mary Osgood.  
June 29. Jacob farrington.  
Sept. 28. Moses, son of Henry Engolls.  
Oct. 11. Steven, son of Steven and Mary Osgood.

## NOTES.

(1) This Nehemiah Abbot, grandson of George of Rowley, Deacon, and member of the General Court, married Abigail Lovejoy; his grand-daughter, married Abigail married Amos Lawrence of Groton, and was the grandmother of Luther, Amos and Abbot Lawrence, and of their sister, the mother of Dr. Samuel Abbot Green of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Another grand-daughter Abigail had a daughter who married Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, and a grand-daughter who was the wife of Rev. Hiram Bingham, the early missionary to the Sandwich Islands. And this is a fair illustration of the lists of well-known and honored families which sprang from those early Andover residents whose names we are now recording.

## BOOKS AND READING.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Century Magazine*, beginning with the November number, opens richly. The Guilds of the City of London, with its fine illustrations, is an account of many ancient buildings of the metropolis, and includes a very interesting description of the way the Lord Mayor is elected. Students of English history will read some Unpublished Letters of Lord Nelson, and everybody will read Geo. Kennan's Russian article—this time on Political Exiles and Common Convicts at Tomsk, an extract from which we print in another column. The life of Abraham Lincoln takes up Jackson's Valley Campaign, and the Seven Days' Battles. Murat Halstead's story of

Gravelotte Witnessed and Revisited is a very readable reminiscence of the Franco-German war. Geo. W. Cable writes some Strange, True Stories of Louisiana. Dr. C. S. Robinson, the hymn-book man, has a paper on the true site of Calvary, favoring "Jeremiah's Grotto," and quoting, with high compliment, from Dr. Selah Merrill's writings. The key note of Dr. Lyman Abbott's New Reformation is that "A new theology and a new sociology go hand in hand." A new continued story, The Romance or Dollard, is begun. A Loon contributes the Bird Music this month, and "Mammy's Lil' Boy" a negro song. [Century Co., New York; \$4 a year.]

Lippincott's *Monthly Magazine* has one specialty which will attract many readers—its long and completed story in every number. The one for November is by Grace King, and entitled Earthlings, occupying nearly eighty pages. Aside from this there is a wide variety of reading. Blondin gives The Experiences of a Rope-Walker, John Habberton has Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher, and Edgar Saltus a paper on Morality in Fiction. The most interesting article contains Extracts from the Diary of John R. Thompson, written during the war in Richmond, and in London where he went as editor of the Confederate *Index* in 1864. Some of these extracts are given in another place. Two other specialties belong to Lippincott, Our One Hundred Questions (e. g., "Whence the expression, 'Comparisons are odious?'"), and Every Day's Records, giving under successive dates of the months various historic events occurring on those days. [J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; 25 cts. a number, \$3 a year.]

## The Century Magazine in 1889.

WHY has it such an enormous circulation? Experts estimate that between two and three millions of people read each number.

Because *The Century* is above everything a leader. It led the development of wood-engraving in America, and it has fostered American authors. It is alive to the issues of to-day. What it prints sets people to thinking and talking.

Because whatever other periodicals may come into the family, the great reading world has found out that "no household can keep abreast of the times without *The Century*." Its success is explained by its contents.

Because the greatest writers of the world like to have their work read by the greatest number, and therefore to such a magazine as *The Century* the best naturally comes. It was for *The Century* that Gen. Grant first wrote his reminiscences of important battles.

Because it is publishing the life of Abraham Lincoln, by his private secretaries. Of this it has been said, "The young man who is not reading it robs himself of that which he will one day hunger for." The coming year presents the most important part of this great history, which may be begun at any time.

Because it is printing those remarkable articles on "Siberia and the Exile System," by Geo. Kennan, which are attracting universal attention and are being reprinted in hundreds of foreign newspapers, but are not allowed to enter Russia. The *Chicago Tribune* says that "no other magazine articles printed in the English language just now touch upon a subject which so vitally interests all thoughtful people in Europe and America and Asia." They are "as judicial as the opinion of a Supreme Court tribunal,—as thrilling as the most sensational drama."

Because during 1889 *The Century* is to have a series of engravings of the greatest pictures of the old Italian masters, made by Timothy Cole, the leading wood-engraver of the world, who has spent four years in Italy on this work; a series of "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," by George W. Cable; occasional richly illus-

trated papers describing the scenes of the current International Sunday-school lessons; interesting illustrated papers on Ireland, and a series of humorous and pathetic Irish-American stories; a striking illustrated novelette, "The Romance of Dollard," by a new writer, and other novelettes to be announced later; supplemental war papers, untechnical and descriptive of special incidents; "Pictures of the Far West," by Mary Halleck Foote, etc., etc. We have not space here to announce all the new features. Let us send you (free) our "Catalogue of Special Publications," with original illustrations, containing full prospectus, special offer of back numbers to beginning of the Siberian papers, etc. The November number, which begins the new volume, is for sale everywhere after November 1st. *The Century* costs 35 cents a number; \$4.00 a year. Address The Century Co. 33 East 17th Street, New York.

## CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

## Indiana Boy.

Indiana has been called by the politicians lately a "doubtful state," and an Indiana paper has the following incident, which seems like a doubtful story—at any rate, it is a fish story. A ten-year-old boy in that state saw some black bass in the Salamonie, and took it into his head that he could catch one of them in a new way. He went into the water, knelt down in it, and kept perfectly quiet. A big bass soon came up into the shade made by the boy's body, and nestled there. Then the boy quickly slipped his hand along and grabbed Mr. Bass. They had a big tussle but the boy held on, and carried the fish home to his mother!

## Nevada Rabbits.

An old man in Nevada has been adopted by a big lot of jack-rabbits. He raises cattle and horses on his ranch, and not vegetables, and so has nothing to fear from them. They have increased in their sociability, until they occupy his cabin, and he simply lives with them. When he goes out after his cows, two or three dozen of his four-footed friends accompany him; jumping about him, and nibbling his fingers. At other times, they cut up all sorts of capers in front of his door, jump upon his bed or into his chair, and poke around among his pots and kettles for something to eat.

Perhaps the old Mound Valley ranchman will wish by and by that he had fewer friends, for in Southern California these animals have proved a terrible pest to the farmers. An army of them will destroy an "alfalfa" field in a single night. (Do any of the boys know what alfalfa is?) In one place, they were so numerous and destructive that the people had a rabbit-drive. They extended first a fence of lath for a mile at right angles along the section lines. In the corner was built a corral, into which a great number of them were driven, when the committee of the anti-rabbit club used their clubs till every rabbit was killed—7,135 of them.

It is said that M. Pasteur, the Frenchman, who knows how to cure hydrophobia, knows how to kill the rabbits in a less cruel and more scientific manner. He puts the "microbes," or germs of chicken cholera into broth and pours it on the hay for the rabbits to eat. In one place where he tried this (at Rheims) the furrows were filled with dead rabbits, and the living ones all fled.

MANY A GOOD WIFE has said: "How I wish I could earn some money." You can save money, which is as good as earned. Buy Beach's Washing Soap and you will save money.



## FARMER'S COLUMN.

## Evaporated Fruit.

Rochester, N. Y., is the recognized centre of the evaporated and dried fruit industry of the United States, which during recent years has assumed very large proportions, the goods being shipped in large quantities to all of the leading markets of the world.

Within a radius of 40 miles of Rochester there are more than 1500 evaporators, from the small farmhouse drier of a capacity of 25 bushels a day to the large steam evaporators drying 800 to 1000 bushels of apples each 24 hours. These evaporators give employment during the autumn and early winter months to at least 30,000 hands, who average from \$5 to \$12 a week, according to experience and usefulness. New factories are erected every season, proving that the business is profitable when properly and economically conducted. The production during the season of 1887, may be well considered the largest since the inception of the business, some 15 years ago. A careful estimate places the total quantity at about 30,000 pounds, worth at first cost some \$2,000,000. To produce this quantity of apples are required 5,000,000 bushels of apples, 15,000 tons anthracite coal, and the constant attendance, night and day, of an army of men, women, and children, numbering 25,000 to 30,000. The water eliminated in the process of evaporation amounted to 225,000 tons, reducing the bulk of the green fruit to about one-eighth of its original weight, each 100 pounds yielding, when properly evaporated, 12 pounds on an average. The fruit is usually packed in cases of two cubic feet measurement, holding 50 pounds net, the product of say 8 1-2 bushels of green apples.

The advantages in freight alone will be apparent from the following comparison, showing the cost of shipping one case to Liverpool, England, which at existing freights will cost little less than 30 cents, while in the green or fresh state in barrels the same quantity would cost \$2.25, and in the canned state almost \$2.10, without considering the deterioration of the green fruit, and the dangers of fermentation to the canned article, the apple in the evaporated state being transported without any danger of deterioration or decay. The quantity produced last season will aggregate some 12,000,000 pounds, so that not a particle of the fruit is wasted.

The principal consuming countries abroad are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old-fashioned sun-dried fruit. There were shipped alone to France during 1887 some 18,000,000 barrels of a quality known as chopped or sliced apple, which is dried without either being pared or cored, and is used chiefly for the production of cider, cheap wines and distillation when the vineyards of France suffer from phylloxera. Some 4,000,000 pounds were exported during the season, of which more than one half were shipped from Rochester. The goods are also taken in considerable and increasing quantities by the West African and Australian trade every season.—Bradstreet's.

According to John D. Lyman of New Hampshire, there is no danger of a tree-famine in this country. He says: "If the large trees should now be cut and the smaller ones grow no faster than the spruce grows in the cold White mountain region, the yearly growth of timber would be 10,000 feet of boards to every person in our country." There are many farms not 20 miles from Lowell where there are many more cords of wood than were growing 30 or 40 years ago.—Lowell Courier.

A recent article in the *New England Farmer* on Poultry-Keeping cites the case of a shoemaker, who, though obliged to be away from his home from seven in the morning till six at night, has done a good thing in the hen business. He keeps 150, and between Nov. 1, 1887, and Aug. 1, 1888, gathered enough eggs to amount to \$363.48. It does not appear that the shoemaker's occupation had any influence with the hens in their contribution to the enterprise—so it may be inferred that any man may be similarly successful. It is estimated that 25 good hens are as profitable as a cow.

## WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

To note the progress made in the manufacture of the different kinds of goods that we handle in our Store every day, is simply wonderful. A few years ago, take ladies skirts for instance, the styles that were in the market were of such a poor quality, only the stiff ungainly felt and such like, that customers would rather buy the cloth and make their own skirts. But now we can show a line of these goods made of all kinds of cloth plain and fancy trimmed, with Quilted Lasting, and elegant Satin all at a Much Lower Figure than it will cost to buy the goods and make them. Then look at the Cloaks and Garments of all kinds for large ladies, small ladies and all size ladies and the children are not forgotten, for we can fit the little one of 4 years as well as the young lady of 12, 14 or 16 years. Extraordinary efforts we have made in the Selection of our Cloaks, and we are being fully repaid for our time and work in this direction, as our Sales will show the Wonderful Increase in our trade. A Seal Cloth Cloak at \$25 is our leader in Seals. It is lined with Fancy Quilted Satin, and well made throughout. Ask to see this particular Cloak. A dress now to go with your new garments if you have one. We will quote from a Philadelphia Paper, which claims to know dress goods, that Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas are the most thoroughly reliable Goods in the market. You can easily distinguish them by their Softness and Beauty and Regularity of shade. Every yard is Guaranteed by the manufacturer to be perfectly satisfactory to the wearer. They are rolled on the varnished board, and for additional security, are stamped every five yards on the underside of the selvedge with the makers name, B. PRIESTLY & CO., in gilt letters. We have these goods in all numbers and are anxious to show them to our customers, as we think they are everything we claim for them.

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## REFERENCES:

HON. A. B. BRUCE,  
Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.  
HON. J. R. SIMPSON,  
Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.  
HON. C. C. CLOSSON,  
Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.  
MR. JOHN N. COLE,  
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# THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, ANDOVER, MASS.

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All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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CHILDREN'S CIRCLE: Indiana Boy; Nevada Rabbits.

FARMERS' COLUMN: Evaporated Fruit; Notes.

SELECTIONS: Massachusetts Girl in Illinois; Political Exiles at Toms; Diary of a Rebel; Dream of Childhood's Days.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Another presidential election is safely over, and everybody is glad—that it is over. It takes a great deal of time, costs a great deal of money, and makes a great deal of work and trouble to elect a president every four years. The question is a serious one whether the interests of the country would not be promoted by extending his term of office to six or even to eight years. But with these drawbacks, and with all the demoralization and dishonesty of party politics, it is a grand feature of our form of government that the men of the nation—numbering sixty millions of people—meet all over the continent on a single day, and choose one of their own number to be their ruler. It is a grand triumph of free institutions when such a man, though chosen by a majority of but a few thousands or even hundreds, is peacefully and patriotically accepted by all as the nation's ruler. It is a matter for congratulation that the campaign has been so largely free from harmful excitement and personal warfare, and that the one upon whom the choice has fallen stands unchanged as an honest, able and patriotic man.

It is a sign of healthy public feeling when leading newspapers of the defeated party, at once and fairly state the situation putting "It is settled" at the top of their headlines, and men who would have preferred another candidate honorably willing to say, "Vive le president."

How quickly we accommodate ourselves to the exigencies of changing events. Already papers and people are beginning to arrange President Harrison's Cabinet and other lesser offices all over the country.

That is a very philosophical suggestion in the report of the Abbot Academy presidential election that one ticket would have been more fully supported if more of its friends had been present. This no doubt exactly explains why Connecticut and New Jersey did not go Republican, and why Indiana and New Hampshire did not go Democratic. In fact, this is the point of President Cleveland's frank remark—according to the New York Herald "interviewer," that the other party won "because it had the most voters."

We had two good men nominated for Representative to the General Court, both were fairly and honorably supported, and the interests of the districts would have been safe in the hands of either. We are glad that the successful candidate is a staunch temperance man, and will therefore truly represent the large majority of his constituents in voting on the right side of any legislation affecting that question.

The election for State Senator in this district was very close, Mr. Sullivan leading Mr. McAlpine by only 12 votes, and there will be a recount.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

### Election at Home.

In spite of the doubtful prospect of the morning, and the occasional clouds during the day, Tuesday was in this vicinity a favorable day for the Presidential election. The polls were opened promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning, Chief Justice Morton depositing the first ballot. They were kept open till 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M., Mr. T. Frank Pratt voting last. Mr. Moses Abbot, 86 years old, Mr. William Poor, 83 years old, and Mr. Ammon Russel, 78 years old, were among the aged men who came out to exercise their sovereign right of suffrage.

The total number of names on the voting list, as corrected up to the day of election, and including 8 names finally acted upon on that day, was 1039. The total number of votes cast was 938. This is the largest vote ever cast in Andover, absolutely and relatively. At the state election in 1887, the highest vote was 715. At the last presidential election, 1884, the largest number of votes cast was 760, on a total voting list of 903. The percentage of citizens voting then (1884) was 85; now, nearly 93. It was nearly 7 o'clock, before the result was declared to the meeting, as given below in detail.

### THE VOTE.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Harrison and Morton, republican,	607
Cleveland and Thurman, democratic,	311
Fiske and Brooks, prohibitory,	17

#### GOVERNOR.

Oliver Ames, rep.	595
William E. Russell, dem.	316
William H. Earle, pro.	17

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

John Q. A. Brackett, rep.	611
John W. Corcoran, dem.	304
John Bascom, pro.	19

#### SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Henry B. Peirce, rep.	620
William N. Osgood, dem.	300
Henry C. Smith, pro.	18

#### TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.

George A. Marden, rep.	620
Henry C. Thacher, dem.	300
John M. Fisher, pro.	16

#### AUDITOR.

Charles R. Ladd, rep.	617
William A. Williams, dem.	286
Edmund M. Stowe, pro.	16

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Andrew J. Waterman, rep.	619
Samuel O. Lamb, dem.	300
Allen Coffin, pro.	17

#### REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, 8TH DIST.

Frederic T. Greenhalge, rep.	614
John J. Donovan, dem.	298
Nathaniel A. Glidden, pro.	18

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Edward R. Bishop, rep.	612
Charles T. Maxwell, dem.	295
William B. Morgan, pro.	15

#### COUNCILLOR, 6th DISTRICT.

Francis Jewett, rep.	612
C. A. Williams, dem.	299
James K. Fellows, pro.	17

#### SENATOR 6th ESSEX DIST.

William T. McAlpine, rep.	608
Edward F. O'Sullivan, dem.	298
Charles W. Mann, pro.	20

#### REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL COURT, 6th ESSEX DIST.

Thomas K. Gilman, rep.	541
Sam D. Stevens, dem.	382
Henry Boynton, pro.	12

#### COUNTY TREASURER.

E. Kendall Jenkins, rep.	627
James Gwynn, dem.	282
Jacob F. Spaulding, pro.	14

#### REGISTER OF DEEDS, NORTHERN DIST.

John R. Poor, both parties,	909
Cyrus R. Lawrence, pro.	15

#### REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, both parties,	908
Daniel W. French, pro.	17

#### COMBINED VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Gilman, rep.	
Andover, 541; No. Andover, 303; total,	844
Stevens, dem.	
Andover, 382; No. Andover, 131; total,	713
Boynton, pro.	
Andover, 12; No. Andover, 3; total,	15
Gilman's plurality, 131; majority, 116.	

It is pleasant to note that our townsman, E. Kendall Jenkins, candidate for County Treasurer as his own successor, ran ahead of his ticket here, having 627 votes against 282 for his opponent. The latter gentleman will evidently not "Gwynn" to the office this year.

## Obituary.

Another of our best known citizens has passed away. Mr. William Henry Foster died at his home on Salem St. on Friday evening last. His illness, which was caused by a complication of liver and kidney troubles, had not been considered serious until near its close. He had been confined to the house for nearly four weeks, but was able to sit up till the day before his death. Mr. Foster was the son of Daniel and Bethiah (Hayward) Foster, and was born in Andover, May 25, 1824. His father died two years later, and he went with his mother to live in the house of his uncle, Jonathan Griffin, on Salem St., the house which after various transfers, became in later years his own residence, so that the very room in which he slept when a boy was the one in which he died.

He attended school in Phillips Academy, but was early apprenticed at the famous old-time printing-house of Andover Hill, at that time conducted by Gould & Newman, afterwards passing successively into the hands of Allen, Morrill, and Wardwell, Wm. H. Wardwell, Flagg and Wardwell, and W. F. Draper. Through all these changes Mr. Foster continued the faithful and painstaking printer, and was for some time foreman of the office. It was a pleasant remembrance of his that while yet an apprentice, he had charge of the composition and correction of one of the editions of Professor Stuart's Greek Grammar. He also had from the first a great deal to do with the printing of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, one entire volume of which he set up. About 1859 he went to Rand and Avery's in Boston, working there on one of the earliest catalogues of the Boston Public Library, into the service of which he was very soon transferred. For nearly thirty years he has been connected with that institution, as proof-reader and in preparation of their catalogues, a service for which he was well fitted by his long experience and great accuracy.

For many years he was the librarian of the Sunday-school at the old South church, and it is said that with the exception of a single Sabbath following the death of his son, he was never known, during a period of forty years, to be absent from the Sabbath services. Since he was ten years old he had kept careful record of the preachers and their texts at that church. With similar accuracy, he kept in mind the names of large numbers of students who had graduated from the Theological Seminary—and of other ministers as well—and the successive places of their ministry. Mr. Foster will be missed, not only in his own home, and in his place at the Library, but by the many who have been accustomed day by day to go to and from Boston in his company.

His funeral was attended at his late residence on Monday afternoon, by a very large company, including a delegation of his associates in the Boston Public Library. His pastor, Rev. J. J. Blair, conducted the service, and the burial was in the old South Cemetery. Mrs. Foster survives him, with a son and two daughters. Their youngest son, William R. died in 1874.

Mrs. Sally D. Lamson, the widow of Mr. Asa Lamson, died in Chicago Oct. 25, nearly 86 years old. She will be well remembered by our older citizens, Mr. Locke having at one time kept the Seminary "Commons," and afterwards the Mansion House for fourteen years (1846-60), his administration there coming between Mr. Farley's and Mr. Bodwell's. Mr. Locke died in Salem in 1860, and his widow has for some time resided with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Emeline St. John, wife of the Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Special cars of this road brought the body via Montreal to New Boston. N. H., where for several years the family lived, and where Mr. Lamson was buried. Their oldest daughter, (Martha), the wife of Rev. G. H. DeBevoise, died some years ago; the second daughter, (Sarah) is the widow of Rev. Everts Scudder, and the only son, Samuel Locke Lamson, resides at Pigeon Cove, Mass.

It seems like bringing coals to Newcastle for an elocutionist—even one with the reputation of Mr. Riddle—to come to Andover, the home of a man whom an admiring critic has called "the finest reader under the American flag." Mr. Riddle's audience on Friday evening was not large although an appreciative one. His reading the "Boat Race" reminded us of familiar scenes, his imitation of "A Modern Sermon" was of course kindly intended for the "theologues," and the reading of "The Mouse Trap," as usual, brought down the house.

Geo. A. Abbott, son of Mr. James A. Abbott, who lives in Bangor, Me., was in Andover on Monday on a flying trip to his father, his first visit to Andover for nearly seven years.

Abbot Academy voted Tuesday, and party spirit ran high. The meeting was conducted in due form. Although the vote was overwhelmingly Republican, the Democrats took a firm and courageous stand, and there was no defection in the Prohibitory ranks. Successful attempts were made to stuff the ballot box (just to see whether the Supervisors were competent to do their duty, as the offenders ingeniously explained), and one or two attempts were made to report a ballot. Prominent Democrats and Republicans surrounded the polls. One non-resident was detected in the act of casting her vote, and the naturalization of another person was sharply contested. After the counting out of stuffed ballots, etc., the vote stood: 79 for Harrison and Morton; 8 for Cleveland and Thurman; 1 for Fiske and Brooks. The Republicans would have polled a larger vote had not some of their members been absent.

Early in January Mrs. Downs will begin a course of three lectures on Gothic Architecture, at Abbot Academy Hall. The lectures are to be under the auspices of the Senior class, and due notice of subjects and dates will hereafter be made.

On Monday afternoon a game of foot-ball with the Technology boys, and easily won by a score of 10 to 0, by the home team. No more games will be played with outsiders before the Exeter game on Saturday, in order to give the team a rest and guard against the possibility of injury to any of the players. The final contest of the season with the Exeter eleven promises to be intensely interesting and exciting. Members of teams that have played against both elevens predict that the Andover boys will win.

Prof. Smyth's appeal in the "Andover Case" came before the full bench of the Supreme Court on Wednesday. A motion was made by his counsel for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony as to the alleged "prejudice and undue influence affecting the decision of Dr. Eastis. The counsel for the Visitors moved that the appellant should be required to furnish additional specifications as to those allegations. The Court reserved its decision.

The concluding torch-light parade of the season will be this evening. The procession will form soon after 8 o'clock at Elm Square, and march through Central, Phillips, Abbot, School, Main, to Salem, countermarching and returning through Main, Chestnut, Punchard Ave., Summer, Maple Ave., Walnut, High, Essex, Cuba, through Marlard Village, countermarching to Elm Square. Although circumstances make it incumbent on the Republicans to initiate this parade, no doubt other citizens as well along the line of march will unite in illuminating in patriotic recognition of the peaceful election of the twenty-third president of the United States!

The South church was entered between Monday afternoon and Wednesday morning and the plates and tankards of the communion service stolen. They had a special historic value, having been presented to the church early in the century by Samuel Phillips and Samuel Abbot. A reward has been offered for their recovery. We hope also that the sacrilegious robber will be captured and punished.

At about the same time that the above robbery was committed, Mr. Hartwell B. Abbott's house was entered, and about \$300 stolen from the pocket of his coat, and \$30 belonging to Miss Sarah F. Jones. We learn that Mr. Abbott has suspicions as to the identity of the thief.

John H. Flint has sold two lots of the Hazen estate fronting on Main St.; Joseph A. Smart buying the one next south of the house, and O. Chapman the one adjoining his restaurant. S. G. Bean bought at the auction on Saturday, the shed, John M. Holt the L building, and Timothy Haggerty the fence. The barn has been moved to the southwest of the house, and the appearance of the place is already much improved.

The Republican and Democratic Clubs engaged the lower town hall for the night of the election, and had dispatches read there as they came in. They remained till about one o'clock, till the tenor of their advice was such as to assure them of the country's safety, and then went home wiser—and some of them—happier men.

A note has just been received from Miss Lizzie B. Pierson, formerly of Andover, written from her steamer, near Shanghai, Oct. 1. The journey thus far had been made in just six weeks from Chicago, including a week's stay in Japan. She speaks of Mr. Neesima as in very poor health, and as trying to recover it among the mountains.

Professor Phelps, and family returned from their summer home at Bar Harbor last week.

The attention of our readers is called to the new and interesting advertisements on the fifth page.

The anxious ones appreciated Mr. Chandler's early rising on Wednesday morning, which enabled them to receive their Boston papers about 5 o'clock by special train.

Dr. Abbott returns to-day from a few days' vacation in Northampton.

Warren L. Johnson is sick at the Lawrence Hospital. His mother is very low, and her life is now despaired of.

The Andover vote on Tuesday, as compared with the presidential vote in 1884 is thus figured out by parties interested: Republican gain, 26 per cent; Democratic gain, 45 per cent, or, if Gen. Butler's vote in 1884 is counted as a part of the democratic vote, 19 per cent; "third party" loss, 34 per cent.

As goes Andover Grammar School, so goes the Union! A vote was taken in the different school-rooms on Tuesday, with the following result in the different rooms: Miss Whitehouse's, 29 for Harrison, 10 for Cleveland; Miss Jaquith's, 39 to 14; Miss Wilbur's 36 to 12; Miss Chase's, 23 to 10; Miss Flint's, 29 to 9; Miss Carter's, 21 to 10; total, 177 to 65, with 2 votes for Fisk.

Do people know how few steps from Main St. will take them from the raw air and rude turmoil of the outside world to the beauty and fragrance of a greenhouse—chrysanthemums, various and gorgeous, violets and and pinks—oh, how Nice!

Dr. Oliver Brewster Taylor, of Manchester, Ct., brother of Dea. Edward Taylor, and father of Mrs. Dr. Merrill, was in town over the Sabbath.

### Salem St. Temperature.

Taken at 5.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.		Morning.		Evening.	
Nov. 2, Friday.	48°	61°	clear		
3, Saturday.	60	44	rain		
4, Sunday.	41	46	clear		
5, Monday.	42	55	clear		
6, Tuesday.	56	62	clear		
7, Wednesday.	59	39	clear		
1, Thursday.	37	42	rain		

### West Parish.

Mr. William Rayner, who was injured four weeks ago by being thrown from his wagon, died last Friday. It was hoped for a time that he would recover, but the severity of the injury, and Mr. Rayner's age were against him. Mr. Rayner came to this country several years ago from Bolton in Lancashire, England, living at Colchester, Ct., and at East Boston, before coming to Ballardvale. In the latter place, he kept a boarding-house in the prosperous days of the old file-works. Six years ago he bought a farm in the West Parish and removed there. He leaves a widow, one son, William R. Rayner of Tewksbury, and four daughters,—Mrs. Geo. T. Abbott of Andover, Mrs. John Hilton of East Boston, Mrs. Wm. H. Lord of Malden, and Mrs. Alfred M. Whaley of Hartford, Ct. Mr. Rayner's funeral was on Wednesday, and attended, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Greene, by Rev. J. J. Blair. The burial was in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Mrs. Timmins and daughter of Portland, Me., have been spending a few days at Mr. F. Holt's.

### Frye Village.

Frye Village temperature—taken at 6 A.M.	
Nov. 2, Friday.	46° fair
3, Saturday.	60 fair
4, Sunday.	40 fair
5, Monday.	44 fair
6, Tuesday.	59 fair
7, Wednesday.	60 fair
8, Thursday.	38 fair

A number from the village went to Boston on Monday evening with the special train to witness the republican torch-light parade.

The monthly practice of the Fire Engine Co. of the Smith & Dove M'f'g Co. was held last Saturday.

John W. Bell received the returns of the election up to midnight, Tuesday. Through the kindness of Joseph W. Smith, Esq. the hall was open for all, and between the reports Mr. Smith kept those present in the best of humor.

Mr. C. C. Torrey of the Seminary conducted the services in the hall last Sunday evening, his subject being taken from Luke 2:5. The subject for next meeting will be John 1:1-10.

Mr. Alexander Morrison was visiting at Merrimac from Saturday till Monday.

George F. Smith has been home from Yale for a short visit.

Mr. Marcus M. Hill of Providence has been in town this week.



## NORTH ANDOVER.

The election in town Tuesday, was a sharp and silent struggle for the mastery. The vote polled was a heavy one; out of 705 names on the voting list, about 647 were cast. The ballot box, however, registered at the time of closing the polls, 654 votes; the result being a victory for the Republicans, by a vote of 56. On a motion of Geo. L. Weil it was voted to close the polls at 4 o'clock. In the absence of the Town Clerk, I. F. Osgood, Mr. E. W. Greene was appointed by the Selectmen to fill the vacancy. Tellers, Messrs. Jenkins and Leahy. Following is the result of the balloting:

PRESIDENT.	
Harrison and Morton, republican,	349
Cleveland and Thurman, democratic,	293
GOVERNOR.	
Oliver Ames, rep.	351
Wm. E. Russell, dem.	294
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
John Q. A. Brackett, rep	358
John W. Corcoran, dem.	285
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Henry B. Pierce, rep.	355
William N. Osgood, dem.	290
TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.	
George A. Marden, rep.	356
Henry C. Thatcher, dem.	287
AUDITOR.	
Charles R. Ladd, rep.	355
William A. Williams, dem.	298
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Andrew J. Waterman, rep.	355
Samuel O. Lamb, dem.	290
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, 8TH DIST.	
Frederick T. Greenhalge, rep.	361
John J. Donovan, dem.	282
SENATOR, 5TH ESSEX DIST.	
David Walker, rep.	367
George D. Holt, dem.	274
REPRESENT. TO GEN. COURT, 6TH ESSEX DIST.	
Thomas K. Gilman, rep.	303
Sam D. Stevens, dem.	331
COUNCILLOR, 5TH DISTRICT.	
Augustus Mudge, rep.	356
COUNTY TREASURER.	
E. Kendall Jenkins, rep.	363
James F. Garvin, dem.	282
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
Edward B. Bishop, rep.	353
Charles A. Maxwell, dem.	287
REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY.	
Jeremiah T. Mahoney, both parties,	634
REGISTER OF DEEDS, NOTHERN DIST.	
John R. Poor, both parties,	641
The average prohibition vote was 3.	

At the close of the count, the official certificates were made out to be returned to the State authorities, and the meeting dissolved. The warrant for the special meeting was then read. Daniel A. Carleton was chosen Moderator, and E. W. Greene Town Clerk, pro tem. Messrs. Ellison and Jenkins served as tellers. The article relative to the leasing of the lower story of the Odd Fellows' Hall was then briefly considered. It was voted on the motion of N. P. Frye to refer the matter to the Library committee they to be vested with full power to act in the matter. On motion of Mr C. J. H. Shedd, Mr. Frye was added to the committee. The Library Committee consists of the Selectmen and Gen. Eben Sutton.

The Harvest Concert at the Congregational church, Sunday evening, was one of the best which has been given there for years. The singing of the school as a whole was an improvement upon that of some previous concerts. "Crimson and Gold" was recited by Lucy Prescott; "After the Harvest" by Bertie Marston; "The Master calls for Reapers" by Mary Leavitt; "The Harvest Master," Grace Downing; "The World's Harvest," Alice Barstow. Miss Morrill's class took part in an exercise called "The Reapers" and some from Miss Kimball's class told what each one of them could do to help toward the harvesting. Singing by a quartette. Miss Lizzie Saunders read a pleasant letter to the children; it was written in an easy, natural manner, and was full of incidents and stories to attract the children; Rev. Mr. Leavitt was then called upon and gave a brief talk to the little folks. At the close the collection was taken up in small baskets instead of the usual boxes. A song by the Sabbath school, with Miss Belle Remick as soloist, concluded the exercises.

The Democratic Battalion visited Lowell Monday evening and its appearance on parade is said to have been creditable. Drum Major Robinson and the N. A. Drum Corps were also in attendance.

Rev. H. N. Barnum of Harpoot, Turkey, will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church, next Sunday.

Mr. H. T. Bailey was the guest of Mrs. S. Henry Furber, Tuesday.

Mr. Clarence Hay is improving and will soon be able to be about again.

Mr. William O. Stevens of Franklin, N. H. spent Tuesday at home.

The public should appreciate the effort of those who have provided and arranged a course of lectures this season, and an interested audience should fill Stevens Hall to overflowing. The course opens this evening with a lecture by Rev. H. H. Leavitt, subject, "Day by Day in Japan," illustrated by a stereopticon. Course tickets, six lectures, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. All school children, over 12 years of age, will be admitted by the payment of 10 cents for each lecture.

The Eben Sutton S. F. E. Company are busily making preparations for their ball at Stevens Hall, Thanksgiving eve. Tickets, 50 cents, can be obtained from the members of the company. Dancing until 2 o'clock. Music, Colby's Orchestra.

Mr. Geo. Lawson of Taunton was in town Monday and Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Y. P. L. and S. Society Friday evening, the following programme was given: Reading, "A Journey in Mexico," Miss Patterson; reading, "A Look from an English Window," Miss Annie Sanborn; Alphabetical quotations, compiled by Miss Annie Tucker; Charades and Art Gallery, arranged by Mr. Andrew McLean; Address on the Political Situation, Mr. F. W. Frisbee. It was decided to re-adopt the measure fining members for non-attendance at the meetings. President Robinson was appointed to ascertain the names of the members in good and regular standing in the society, and commencing with the next meeting the fines will be collected for absence.

Rev. O. T. Lanphear of Beverly preached at the Congregational church, Sunday.

At the contest at the Vallambrosa Rink last Friday evening, the gold medals for the best fife and drum musicians were awarded to Major Loftus and Richard Smith of the North Andover Drum Corps.

An alarm of fire was given about 6 25 Sunday evening. It was thought at first to be in the "guinea district," and the Eben Sutton started in good time, but when just beyond the big barn, it was found that the fire was not in town, and Foreman Burnham ordered the engine to return. Cochichewick No. 2 also responded, but was ordered to return having advanced as far as St. Paul's church.

The Republican procession in Boston, Monday night, attracted a number from town.

Mrs. George Atkinson of Saco, Me., is visiting a few days at the home of Mr. John Burnham.

An original invalid pension has been granted Mr. William Craig of this town.

There will be a meeting of persons interested in the formation of a Co-operative Store for the purposes of trade, at the Republican headquarters, Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited, and it is desired that the meeting may be largely attended, in order that matters pertaining to organization may be duly considered.

## Mr. Bailey on Drawing.

All the school committee, every teacher, and one visitor were present at the teachers' meeting, Tuesday afternoon. There were more men present than ever before, notwithstanding the election.

Mr. Bailey said that the definition of an angle was not a corner or the meeting of two lines, but it was the difference in the direction of two lines. A jointed rule is a good thing to make angles with; holding up an acute, a right, or an obtuse angle without giving the names of them, ask the scholars to make sketches of them.

Draw an angle on the board, then draw a line across these two lines and ask how many angles they see; this was a puzzler to many of the teachers. Give each scholar a large rectangular piece of paper; tell him to put it on the desk with the longer edge facing you. Then dictate, for example, as follows: Make a dot in the centre of the paper; put a little circle around it for a fence, and mark it 1; make another dot in the upper left hand corner about an inch diagonally from the corner and—here some of the pupils will think they know just what to do next, and will have their fence all put up; but you can head them off with—don't put any fence around this one but mark the dot 2; make a dot about an inch from the lower

left-hand corner and mark it 3, and one more in the middle of the right-hand side of the paper about an inch from the edge; you may put a fence around it; mark it 4, holding your pencil about three inches from the point, and so that it will be at right angles with the paper, move it over the space from 1 to 4; back and forth several times, then draw; the same from 1 to 2; from 1 to 3. Then turn the paper so that the shorter edge will face you, and see what it looks like; then turn the opposite edge to face you, and notice what it appears like. The curious can try it for themselves. If the lines are drawn just as you told them, without erasure and continuously, they have a good lesson, even if the lines are a little shaky and not perfectly straight.

In teaching a triangle, first teach that the surface is plane; then the lines that it is bounded by—what kind and how many; then the angles and how many. Lay three sticks on paper in the form of a triangle, make a dot where one stick meets another; then take away the sticks and draw. Carry the drawing home, cut it out, and bring it back. Then draw objects based on the triangle as a four pointed star, or outline of a flower-pot. Let them take five sticks and see in how many different ways they can lay them. A fan could be made in half a dozen different ways. The paper folding and stick laying it is almost impossible to describe without the drawings, and like many other good things must be seen to be appreciated.

At the meeting of Cochichewick Lodge F. A. M., Wednesday evening the following officers were chosen and appointed for the year: W. M., George I. Smith; S. W., John Barker; Treas., John H. Sutton; Sec., Chas. F. Johnson; J. W., Frank Tisdale; S. D., Geo. H. Perkins; J. D., E. E. Chesley; Chap., Rev. Elias Hodge; Organist, E. S. Colby; Marshal, E. B. Downing; S. S., Geo. A. Rea; J. S., Wallace R. Foster; I. S., E. F. Humphrey; Tyler, F. P. Hannaford; Relief Com., Oliver R. Gile, S. Calvin Rea, W. Halliday, jr. The officers will be installed Friday evening, Nov. 16.

At the meeting of the school committee Friday afternoon, it was decided to invite all persons over 15 years of age, desiring to attend the evening school, to gather in Room No. 1 of the Merrimack building, next Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

At the headquarters, Wednesday evening, there was an enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, who, elated over the result of the election, are considering the best method of celebrating treasurer-elect Hon. Geo. A. Marden's prophecy, "The Day of Judgment," which seems to have come true. Messrs. Geo. Roberts, Frank Leonard, and Frank Coan were appointed a committee on celebration; Mr. F. W. Frisbee, on finance.

Mr. Wm. J. Dale, jr. was recently re-elected a director of the Exeter Machine Co.

Mr. Jacob Farnum, 85 years old, was the oldest voter on Tuesday, and is said to have cast his ballot on the right side!

The New meat market has been opened under Merrimack Hall, by C. K. Rodgers of Lawrence.

The Sewing school opened Saturday with about 70 pupils.

Mr. Wm. E. Quealey made a brief visit to town, Tuesday.

The rock maple trees have been set out on the grounds belonging to the Catholic church.

The mechanism for the alarm tickers, which are to connect the Eben Sutton engine house with the houses of the members of the Company, has arrived and will be put in working order as soon as possible.

The next meeting of the N. A. Grange occurs next Tuesday night; it is young people's night. Com.: Mrs. G. G. Chadwick, Miss Mattie Hayes, Wallace R. Foster, G. L. Averill, S. D. Berry.

Miss Alice Godfrey returned last week from Candia, N. H.

Mr. E. C. Buzzell and family removed Wednesday, to Buxton, Me.

## A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N.B.—Get a free trial bottle at all Drug stores.

A single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will establish the merits of this medicine as a blood purifier. Many thousands of people are yearly cured of chronic diseases by the faithful use of this remedy. It is unequalled for the cure of scrofula.

## T. A. HOLT &amp; Co.,

SEASONABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Foot Wear,

Woolen Blankets,

Flannels, Etc.

Andover and North Andover Centre.

## BALLARDVALE

Mr. Fred W. Winthrop of Mechanicsville, N. Y. is in town.

Mr. Frank Herriek has moved with his parents into his new house on the Tewksbury road. Mr. George Ewing will occupy the one vacated by Mr. Herriek.

Mr. Wm. Roselina went home to Meriden to vote returning Monday night.

Our enterprising builder, H. A. Moody, has the frame raised for a story and a half cottage on the Lowell road near his father's house. He will occupy this himself when finished. This is the third he has erected within a year and he will probably commence another shortly. He is just finishing off E. H. Shattuck's house on Chester St. P. D. Morgan's cottage on the Lowell road is well along and will be a pretty little place when completed.

The concert by the Weber Quartette Wednesday evening in the Bradlee Course was good as need be expected. They are favorites here. Mr. Holden's splendid rendition of "The Song that reached my Heart" was one of the best features of the evening.

Another nuisance with the usual gasoline light held forth in the square Wednesday night. His mission was to give away jewelry at half cost.

Barney Higgins, employed in the buffing room of the Craighead and Kintz Manufacturing Co. had his jaw bone fractured and face terribly lacerated by allowing a lamp body on which he was working to catch in a wheel. He was taken to the Lowell Hospital.

Harry Appleman has gone into the office of the Craighead and Kintz M'fg Co.

Rev. Mr. Martin entertained over one hundred school children Monday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage. Refreshments were served and games played.

Rev. Mr. France of Milton Mills, N. H. will exchange with Rev. Mr. Butler next Sunday. He was Mr. Butler's successor at Milton Mills.

It is said that the Chas. Mears place at Lowell Junction has been bought by a joint stock company who will erect buildings for the manufacture of knives under the patents invented by Mr. Cox of this place.

## The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver Kidneys or Blood. Only a half a dollar a bottle at any Drugstore.

HOUSEKEEPERS BE CAREFUL and save what you can in your purchases. Ask your grocer for Beech's Washing Soap; it is the best and cheapest soap to buy.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever-Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all Druggists.

## PEREMPTORY SALE.

10 GOOD

COWS,

16 TONS OF

Hay and other Fodder.

Will be sold at Public Auction on

Monday, Nov. 12, 1888.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

At the Farm of N. GILBERT ABBOTT, West Andover, Ten good Cows, consisting of New Milch, Springers and Farrow. Also about 10 tons of English Hay of excellent quality with about six tons of Meadow and Run Hay and other Fodder.

Sale Positive.

Terms at Sale.

S. G. BEAN, Auctioneer.

Andover, Oct. 31st, 1888.

## Clothes to Stocks.

Any parties wishing to have clothes taken to the Stocks, can make arrangements by application at Elm House.

## \$75 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any one who will return to the undersigned the pieces of Communion Service taken from the South Church in this town on the night of November 6th.

OLIVER W. VENNARD,  
Sexton of Old South Church.  
Andover, Mass., Nov. 9, 1888. Central Street.

## DRESSMAKING.

Miss Stiles, E. Green Street, will work by the day cutting and making Ladies' and Children's Clothing.

P. O. Box 349

## LOST.

A Maltese Cat with a white spot on her breast. If found please inform

MRS. GEO. C. MERRILL,

Phillips Street.

## WANTED.

By a young man, a situation for the winter on a farm, or in a stable. Address D. Box 250, Andover, Mass.

## Piano for Sale.

A seven octave, Square Piano Rosewood Case. Price low.

F. B. MAKEPEACE.

## You can get your SLEIGHS

Varnished for \$3.50 in Good Shape by

C. H. Breen, - Park Street.

Sleighs painted and varnished cheap. Depends on the condition of the old paint as to price. We use none but the best of varnishes.

C. H. BREEN.



## SELECTIONS.

## The Massachusetts Girl in Illinois.

There is a great deal said in these latter days about "affinities" in the marriage relation; and about congeniality and all that sort of a thing. But does not nature always work by contrasts? If there is an excess in one place, is there not sure to be a want in another? Extremes meet, and so they did when Bob Gray, the easiest man in town, paid his addresses to Kitty Logan, the young school mar'm, who had agreed to take the village school in the township of Niles, where the big boys always turned the master out of doors on Christmas, or made him treat. Bob Gray had a rich father, a hard working mother, and one proud sister, and could afford to be lazy. Mr. Gray, the elder, came West in very early times, located near the town of Niles, lived in a log cabin ten years, shook himself out of joint with the ague, "wore it out," and never had it afterward. But a poor neighbor who had a large farm a mile from Mr. Gray could not wear it out; his wife died, his children suffered, he offered his farm very cheap, and Gray bought it out promising to pay some time.

A year or so afterward, discouraged with his crops, and the inability to pay for the new farm he tried to persuade the former owner to take it back, which he refused to do—a lawsuit ensued, and the matter ended by poor Gray being obliged to keep the farm and pay the costs. Terrible was the blow, but he lived through it; and five years afterwards, when the Ohio and the Mississippi Railroad passed through the same farm and set up a station house exactly in the centre, he found himself a rich man. He sold town lots at high figures, sent his son Tommy to Jacksonville to be educated, and daughter Susan to Monticello. He dressed himself in broadcloth—wore kid gloves—accepted the nomination for the Legislature and unexpectedly found himself elected, making laws for his countrymen at the capitol of the Prairie State. So much in explanation.

Bob came home from Jacksonville with his sheepskin properly tied with blue ribbons, dressed superbly, had the best "turn out" in town, wore a tremendous pair of whiskers, and of course Kitty Logan felt flattered when he offered to see her home from church, or called after school to take her out riding. Miss Susan Gray took a little pains to find out that Kitty was distantly related to the Sumners and Lincolns of Mass., but somehow she did not learn the important fact that Kitty had worked at straw-braiding in the town of Foxboro' until she had earned money enough to educate herself.

"Where there's a will there's a way," said Kitty, "and I know I can 'paddle my own canoe' out West, where they say nothing is wanting but the power to do and will to put the power in motion."

So bidding her few friends good bye, for she was an orphan, she donned the prettiest little straw hat which her own pretty fingers had plaited, sewed, pressed, and trimmed with neat drab ribbon with a blue edge, which corresponded exactly with her drab travelling dress and cape, and matched her blue eyes to a T. Thus she started for Illinois where a friend of hers lived and had written to her—she thought the school could be procured. She was a little homesick when she arrived at Niles, and would have given one of the gold pieces hid away in that private pocket of hers, for a look once more on the rough rocks and swampy hollows, overshadowed by thin evergreens that surrounded her native home. She would have bounded with joy at the sound of the factory bell that used to call the merry girls together for their long evening's toil. Still she did not say so, but put on a cheerful face—sought out the directors and made her application. Mr. Smith, the main man, looked as if the little, blue-eyed minx, with her rosy lips had insulted his dignity to come offering herself to teach a school in that neighborhood. But as she offered to teach for three dollars a month cheaper than the last incumbent, and wrote such a pretty hand, which they could read like print, and besides had such a "winning way," they agreed to hire her. To the astonishment of everybody, Christmas and New Year

foo went by and the mistress, instead of being shut out or having to treat, was surprised to find herself treated, her desk loaded with presents, and even Jim Stokes, who had always been called the worst boy in town, had headed a surprise party in the evening and almost filled Miss Logan's little room, at Parson Brown's, with pledges of good will.

"Where there's a will, there's a way," said Kitty. "I knew, Mr. Smith, I should not have any trouble with the big boys, they are just as good as need be."

"Of course they be," answered the blunt old farmer, who by the revolution of railroads had been brought almost into town. "I can almost wish I was a boy myself to show you how good I could be."

Mr. Smith laughed and Kitty tripped along to her task, carrying her little basket of dinner along with her.

Kitty's school house was in the country where the elder Mr. Gray still lived, having built himself a fine house, with the "modern improvements," although he did not know exactly what to do with it, nor his wife either. They still tried to get along as comfortably as possible, while Miss Susan enjoyed it exceedingly and kept the great double parlors full of company, which her worn and weary mother knew well how to cook for—if she did not know how to entertain—good cooking is a good thing in a family. Well, Tommy—or as we must now call him "Mr. Thomas Gray, Counsellor and Attorney at Law"—fell deeply in love with Miss Kitty, and it is supposed she fell in love with him; and they were married—and now we have really begun our tale.

—Salem Gazette.

(To be continued.)

## Political Exiles at Tomsk.

To me perhaps the most attractive and sympathetic of the Tomsk exiles was the Russian author Felix Volkhofski, who was banished to Siberia for life in 1878, upon the charge of "belonging to a society that intends, at a more or less remote time in the future, to overthrow the existing form of government." He was about 38 years of age at the time I made his acquaintance, and was a man of cultivated mind, warm heart, and high aspirations. He knew English well, was familiar with American history and literature, and had, I believe, translated into Russian many of the poems of Longfellow. He spoke to me with great admiration, I remember, of Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield," and recited it to me aloud. He was one of the most winning and lovable men that it has ever been my good fortune to know; but his life had been a terrible tragedy. His health had been shattered by long imprisonment in the fortress of Petropavlovsk; his hair was prematurely white; and when his face was in repose there seemed to be an expression of profound melancholy in his dark brown eyes. I became intimately acquainted with him and very warmly attached to him; and when I bade him good-bye for the last time on my return from Eastern Siberia in 1886, he put his arms around me and kissed me, and said, "George Ivanovitch, please don't forget us! In bidding you good-bye I feel as if something were going out of my life that would never again come into it."

Since my return to America I have heard from Mr. Volkhofski only once. He wrote me last winter a profoundly sad and touching letter, in which he informed me of the death of his wife. . . . In his letter to me he referred to a copy of James Russell Lowell's poems that I had caused to be sent to him, and said that in reading "After the Burial" he vividly realized for the first time that grief is of no nationality: the lines, although written by a bereaved American, expressed the deepest thoughts and feelings of a bereaved Russian. He sent me with this letter a small, worn, leather match-box, which had been given by Prince Pierre Krapotkin to his exiled brother Alexander, which the latter had left to Volkhofski; and which Volkhofski had in turn presented to his wife a short time before her death. He hoped, he said, that it would have some value to me, on account of its association with the lives of four political offenders, all of whom I had known. One of them was a refugee in London, another was an exile in Tomsk, and two had escaped the jurisdiction of the Russian Government by taking their own lives.

I tried to read Volkhofski's letter aloud

to my wife; but as I recalled the high character and lovable personality of the writer, and imagined what this last blow of fate must have been to such a man,—in exile, in broken health, and with a family of helpless children dependent upon him,—the written lines vanished in a mist of tears, and with a choking in my throat I put the letter and the little match-box away.

The Tsar may whiten the hair of such men as Felix Volkhofski in the silent bomb-proof casemates of the fortress, and he may send them in gray overcoats to Siberia; but a time will come, in the Providence of God, when their names will stand higher than his on the roll of history, and when the record of their lives and sufferings will be a source of heroic inspiration to all Russians who love liberty and their country.

In the city of Tomsk we began to feel for the first time the nervous strain caused by the sight of remediless human misery. Our journey through South-western Siberia and the Altai had been off the great exile route; the political whose acquaintance we had made in Semipalatinsk, Ulbinsk, and Ust Kamenogorsk were fairly well treated and did not seem to be suffering; and it was not until we reached Tomsk that were brought face to face with the tragedies of exile life. From that time, however, until we recrossed the Siberian frontier on our way back to St. Petersburg, we were subjected to a nervous and emotional strain that was sometimes harder to bear than cold, hunger, or fatigue. One cannot witness unmoved such suffering as we saw in the "bologans," and the hospital of the Tomsk forwarding prison, nor can one listen without the deepest emotion to such stories as we heard from political exiles in Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and the Trans-Baikal. One pale, sad, delicate woman, who had been banished to Eastern Siberia, and who had there gone down into the valley of the shadow of death, undertook one night, I remember, to relate to me her experience. I could see that it was agony for her to live over in narration the sufferings and bereavements of her tragic past, and I would gladly have spared her the self-imposed torture; but she was so determined that the world should know through me what Russians endure before they become terrorists, that she nerved herself to bear it, and between fits of half-controlled sobbing, during which I could only pace the floor, she told me the story of her life. It was the saddest story I had ever heard. After such an interview as this with a heart-broken woman—and I had many such—I could neither sleep nor sit still; and to the nervous strain of such experiences, quite as much as to hardship and privation, was attributable the final breaking down of my health and strength in the Trans-Baikal.

Before I left the city of Tomsk for Eastern Siberia, most of my long-cherished opinions with regard to nihilists and the working of the exile system had been completely overthrown. I could not, by any process of readjustment or modification, make my preconceived ideas fit the facts as I found them.—Geo. Kennan in *November Century*.

## A Rebel's Diary.

The following extracts are from a diary kept in 1864 by John R. Thompson of Richmond, as published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for November:

Jan. 26, 1864.—The exigencies of the war rendering it impossible for me to procure a Diary in Richmond, I have taken this old one of '59. The only change necessary where the changes will begin is that of the year at the top of the page.

Jan. 28.—Some expenses of the past year, to show the cost of things:

Paid for a breakfast to three people, \$33. One pound of butter, \$12. A shad, \$10, etc.

Gave my sister for wounded soldiers, \$50.

Paregoric, \$4. Bottle of brandy, 50.

Sent a note to Constance Cary, proceeds of a poem on the obsequies of Stuart, which note was never received. Quart of milk, \$4.

Feb. 29.—Wrote my weekly letter to the *London Index*. Rumors of an advance of Meade's army, and a cavalry raid of the enemy on the Virginia Central Railroad.

March 1.—Raining, and very dark. Great excitement in town produced by

the cavalry raid, which was pushed within three miles of Richmond. The vandals shelled the house of Hon. James Lyon on the Brooke turnpike, and committed wanton outrages wherever they went. Skirmishes between raiders and local troops; some prisoners brought in.

March 2.—The house-roofs covered with snow. Three hundred horses and eighty prisoners brought in by General Wade Hampton.

March 3.—All local troops under arms. Alarm-bells rang from two till five. All furloughed officers and privates of the Confederate army called to serve in defence of the city.

March 4.—Deepest indignation over the orders captured on Colonel Dalghren, revealing the diabolical purpose of the Yankees in their late raid to sack and burn the city, and put to death the President and Cabinet.

March 6.—At St. Paul's the prayer of Thanksgiving after Victory was offered for our deep obligation to God Almighty and our deliverance from danger.

March 7.—Wrote a full account of late events for the *London Index*.

March 13.—Large number of leading Confederate officers in church to-day,—Generals R. E. Lee, Longstreet, Bragg, Hood, Whiting, and others.

March 14.—Prayers at St. Paul. Spent the evening playing backgammon with my father. President's proclamation on Fast-Day. Consultation of generals held here on the conduct of the campaign for the future.

March 15.—Under the new agreement for exchange of prisoners, six hundred and sixty-five officers and prisoners arrived. President Davis and Governor Smith made speeches. Hot coffee and provisions were served them.

May 5.—Yankee gun-boats ascending the river. Second battle of the Wilderness.

May 6.—The great battle continued. Dr. Read's church kept open for prayers.

May 7.—Continuance of the fight. A thousand rumors flying.

May 9.—All business suspended. No one allowed to leave town.

May 11.—Richmond bare of male inhabitants. Terrible storm: houses unroofed.

July 5.—Left Wilmington in steamer Cape Fear, went down the river to Fort Fisher, and on board the Edith. Out at sea by eight o'clock, having safely passed the inner blockading fleet off the bar: went very near one of them. Slept on a cotton-bale. At daybreak were seen and chased by a Yankee steamer supposed to be the Connecticut. Chase kept up nine hours, when the Yankee changed his course. Saw the steamer later, but, night coming on, eluded them.

July 8.—Ran into the harbor of St. George, Bermuda, and went on board the British mail-packet, and sailed for Halifax.

July 12.—Dense fog off the coast. Lay in the trough of the sea, firing signal-guns. Pilot came along and took us into harbor. Heard of the loss of the Alabama in the fight with the Kearsarge.

July 22.—Sailed from Halifax in the Asia. Accompanied with passengers.

July 30.—Put off passengers and mails at Queenstown.

Aug. 14, Kingussie, Scotland.—Two services in the church, the last in the Gaelic tongue, the tunes sung to the hymns the same as those used in America. Received a telegram of a victory over Grant, which gives us all the liveliest satisfaction.

Aug. 20.—Fire of peat kept up all day. Went out shooting: one brace of birds, seven grouse, one blackcock. Whist after dinner.

Dublin, Aug. 31.—Arrived at the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore: received a cordial welcome. Meeting of the Tipperary Archer Club: Collation, band of music, profuse champagne. Ball in the library-room, the county aristocracy present.

Sept. 5.—Played croquet with the children. Took a long walk to gather mushrooms. This is the daily routine at Knocklofty: prayer at nine, breakfast at ten, lunch at two, dinner at eight, bedtime, twelve.

Sept. 6.—Made a mint-julep for the company, which was much enjoyed. Oddest people in Clonmel,—beggars, street-singers, barefoot market-women with donkeys, hundreds of ragged children.

Sept. 7.—Drove to the mansion of Hon. Bernal Osborne, where we spent the night.

Sept. 8.—Took a jaunting-car for Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford. At Carrick a trial was going on on witchcraft! Saw an old manor-house of Queen Elizabeth which Spenser visited. Stopped at Mr. Ridgeway's to lunch.

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Drove with Dr. Wheeler on the top of an omnibus to the office of the *Irish Times*, of which he is editor. There we received telegrams announcing the nomination of McClellan at Chicago.

Sept. 26.—Left cards at Sir Edward Bulwer's, and on Robert Lytton, Owen Meredith.

Oct. 7.—Dined at Captain Blakeley's, inventor of the celebrated gun. Charming dinner; immense block of ice in the centre of the table to keep the air cool; beautiful flowers, and dinner *à la Russe*.

Oct. 8.—Saw at Palgrave's a copy of first edition of "Idyls of the King," the whole edition of which was suppressed.

Oct. 11.—Lunched with the Countess of Harrington. Afterward's drove to a famous jeweller's in Regent Street, where we saw diamonds of the dowager Countess Cleveland, eight thousand pounds in value. They were for sale. Commenced a letter for the *Index*.

Oct. 14.—Drank tea and spent the evening with Thomas Carlyle at 5 Cheyne Row. Mrs. Carlyle for some time has been an invalid, but made her appearance. Lady Ashburton and Miss Baring came in after tea. Mr. Carlyle said it was his habit to drink five cups of tea. He ran off into table-talk about tea and coffee, told us that he had found in Lord Russell's "Memoirs of Moore," which he called a rubbishy book, the origin of the word *biggin*: it comes from one Biggin, a tinner, who first made the vessel and was knighted afterwards. Then he talked of pipes and tobacco, and recited the old verse, "Think of this, and smoke tobacco." There was but one honest pipe made in Britain,—by a Glasgow man, who used a clay found in Devonshire. Mr. Carlyle inquired about the Confederacy, its resources, army, its supplies of food and powder. He read a letter from Emerson, in which the Yankee philosopher declared that the struggle now going on was the battle of humanity. When we arose to say good-night, he called his servant for his coat and boots (he had received us in dressing-gown and slippers), and walked with us within a stone's throw of Grovesnor Hotel, two miles, at half-past eleven! On the way passing Chelsea Hospital, he burst into a tribute to Wren, the architect, of whom he said there was a rare harmony, a sweet veracity, in all his work. We mentioned Tennyson, and he spoke with great affection of him, but thought him inferior to Burns: he had known "Alfred" for years; said he used to come in hob-nailed shoes and rough coat, to blow a cloud with him. Carlyle said he thought Mill's book on Liberty the greatest nonsense he ever read, and spoke despairingly of the future of Great Britain; too much money would be the ruin of the land.

Nov. 24.—Spent the evening at the house of Mr. Woolner, sculptor, with Tennyson, a quiet, simple man, who smoked a pipe and drank hot punch with us. He deplored the American war, and talked of the Yankees, whom he detested.

## A Dream of Childhood's Days.

Oh, little river, little river, but I am coming back to you! I'm coming back to push away the swinging boughs and the long grass, and look into your face again. I'm coming back to dabble my bare feet again and scoop up my straw hat full and watch the water run out in tiny streams. I'm coming back to stand again, bare and white and trembling, on the bank, wondering if I can swim across the "big hole" to the other side. And—say! little river, I'm going to cut a pole at the old place upon the hill, and I'm going to hurry on down, running the last quarter of a mile in sheer expectation; and I'm going to pull a handful of worms out of that same old pocket; and I'm going to cast my float on that same swinging, thimpling, gentle eddy, and let it swing under that bank, and—no! Can it be? Have I again in my hands that strange and wonderful creature, the gift of the little stream? Is this its form, utterly lovable? Is this its coat, wrought of gold and silver? Art these diamonds its eyes?



## SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

A beautiful Sabbath day, clear and sunny, and the attendance at all our churches was large. Rev. Mr. Blair at the South church preached on Observance of the Lord's Supper (Mark 14: 25). In the evening, he gave, as announced, in the upper audience-room a discourse on The True Foundation.

At Christ church, Rev. Frederic Palmer preached on the National Election, from Acts 1: 24; "And they prayed and said, Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, know which of these thou hast chosen." In the evening he preached from the second chapter of 1 John, on the importance of presenting Christ as a real person, living under the genuinely human conditions of growth and struggle, and that is only through a recognition of these that the divinity underlying becomes apprehensible.

At the Baptist church, Mr. Stratton, the pastor, preached from Matt. 11: 12, The Kingdom of Heaven suffering violence. A missionary concert was held in the evening.

At the Catholic church, after Solemn High Mass, Rev. F. X. McGowan preached from John 10: 10, Jesus, the Source of life and happiness. He preached in the evening, after Solemn Vespers, on Perseverance as a duty, and the means to practice it. A Mission had been held by Fathers McGowan and Sullivan of Philadelphia, in this church during the preceding week, including services of Mass and Instruction at 5 and 8.30 A. M., and other services in the afternoon and evening. They were attended by large congregations.

At the Free church, Rev. F. B. Makepeace preached his farewell (sermon from 1 Thess. 2: 19, 20,) which was naturally of special interest to the congregation worshipping at that church. A few statistics mentioned will be of general interest. 180 persons have been added to the church during Mr. Makepeace's pastorate, 102 of the number being by profession. The average attendance (during the last two years) has been 290 at the morning service, and 113 at the evening service. The pastor has attended 82 funerals. \$75,000 has been contributed for religious objects. The Sabbath school has largely increased in numbers and average attendance, and only with difficulty for some time has the demand for seats in the house of worship been met. Mr. Makepeace's pastorate has exceeded in length any other in the history of the church, save one, and is at least twice the usual length of settlements in this vicinity. He stated that a quieter residence, a larger church building, and a larger unchurched population to be reached elsewhere, had influenced him to close his pastorate at this time.

In reviewing his work here as a pastor and a citizen, reference was made to his active interest in the inauguration and promotion of various public enterprises, the Merrimack Valley Congregational Club, the People's Course of Lectures, the temperance cause, street lights, shade trees, and others. Although this was Mr. Makepeace's last sermon here, he will continue, as before announced, to supply the pulpit and to render pastoral service until Dec. 15, the date of the Council, when the seven years of his pastorate will expire.

Pastor Greene at the West church preached from 1 John 3: 3, The Sphere of Hope in Sanctification. Missionary concerts were held in the evening, both in the vestry and in the Osgood District. The consecration meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held next Sunday evening, in the vestry, at 7 o'clock.

At the Seminary church, Prof. Hincks preached upon the Temptation of Christ (Matt. 4: 1). The account of it in the Gospels is not the embodied recollection of a disciple or a companion at the time of the temptation, but rather the disciples' recollection of what He chose to tell them. It is a beautiful suggestion of the intimacy between Jesus and the Twelve that He might in some quiet hour have taken them thus into the secret of His spiritual experience as a means of good to them. The temptation was considered as the subtle suggestion that he should, in accomplishing the mighty work before Him, utilize earthly forces, become a greater than Caesar, and use His power

for good. He would thus receive the adherence of the Jews, to whom religion and the deliverance of their country were identical, and prevent opposition. But Jesus, knowing His divine power, knew that He could not by a fruitful life alone make the world over from a desert into a garden. His kingdom was not of this world. It must be set up in men's hearts. Human character and its motives were wrong, and must be made over by a spiritual power. Christ in his temptation was an Exemplar. In us temptation brings out latent source of moral strength.

The address at the Communion Service in the afternoon was upon the Invitation to the Gospel feast (Luke 14: 15-22).

Prof. Tucker preached at Winchester. Prof. Moore at Providence, and Prof. Taylor at New London.

The following Seminary students preached last Sabbath: H. G. Mank at Shirley; F. B. Hines at Londonderry; I. L. Willcox at West Hartford, Vt.; A. Beede at Greenwood.

A. M. Hall, H. T. Shepard, W. G. Robinson, F. P. Johnson, of the Junior Class have been appointed to do missionary work in connection with the Berkeley Temple, Boston. They will call on Saturday afternoons, on certain people in the district, which includes about thirty thousand people many of whom attend no church. They will have charge of certain services on Saturday evening, will teach in the Sabbath school, and help in the evening service on Sabbath.

## "Perfect Satisfaction,"

Is the verdict of every one using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and all Lung troubles. Unlike cod-liver oil, and many other specifics, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is agreeable to the taste and leaves no ill effects.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes Mr. Robert F. McKeen, of New Gretna, N. J. "I have used it in my family, many years, and always with perfect satisfaction."

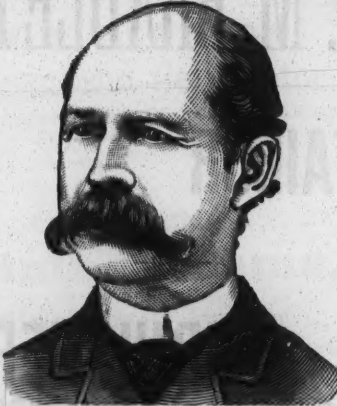
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is truly the Most Popular Remedy of the age, rendering full satisfaction in every instance."—Thornton Edwards, Lonely Dale, Ind.

F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Your medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice; especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used in great quantities by my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE.** FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf \$3 SEAMLESS shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed, welt \$4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$5 to \$8.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.25 WORKING-MAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$1.75 YOUTH'S School shoe gives the small boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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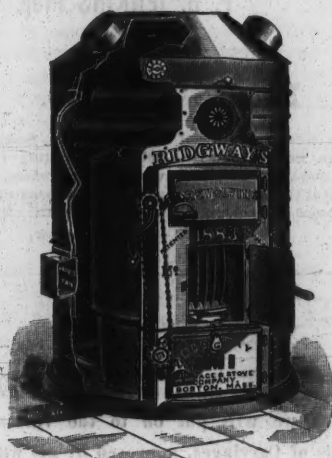
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FURNITURE REPAIRING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and Upholstery Work. Shades, Poles, Spring Rollers, Brass and Nickel Rods and Trimmings constantly on hand. Packing of Furniture and Household Jobbing done with care.

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Stamping and Embroidery Goods.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

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## COCHICHEWICK LAKE ICE.

ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

PURE LAKE ICE

to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Funcheon Avenue will be promptly attended to.

EDWARD ADAMS.

JAMES DAW.

## JOHN CORNELL,

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OFFICE:

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## Farming Tools,

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A fine assortment of

Robes & Horse Blankets.

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7 per cent GUARANTEED. 7 per cent  
**MORTGAGES.**

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Capital fully paid, \$600,000.00

Additional liability of stockholders, 600,000.00

Total guarantee, 1,200,000.00

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Carriages furnished for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals. Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

Horses and Carriages constantly for sale.

Hacks furnished at short notice.

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**Glenwood Ranges.**

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## ANDOVER DIRECTORY.

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE RAILROAD.

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ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 7.46 ex. ar. 8.35; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.53; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.18; 9.47 ex. ar. 10.35; 11.10 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.29 acc. ar. 1.39; 1.10 acc. ar. 2.05; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.26; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.49 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.29 ar. 1.20. P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.48. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.39 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.03; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 3.30 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.20 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.46. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.29 acc. ar. 1.39; 1.10 acc. ar. 2.05; 3.18 acc. ar. 4.15; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.26; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.09 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.49 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.30; 12.29 ar. 1.20. P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.48. All accommodation.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.35 ar. in Andover 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.10; 1.00 ar. 1.25; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.46 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.09, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.00, 1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44.

\*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.23, arrive in Salem 8.30. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H, 7.32 N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N, 1.23, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N, 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.02, 3.00, 6.12. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

## ANDOVER POST OFFICE.

WM. G. Goldsmith, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: for Boston, New York, South and West, 7.30, 12.45; for Lawrence, 8.00, 3.45; for East, 8.35; for North, 8.20, 3.45.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.30, 1.30, 6, 7.45; from East, 1.30, 7.45; from North, 1.30, 6.

HOURS: 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Money order office, 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Legal Holidays, open 8 to 10 A. M.

## THE MARKETS.

## Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	8.25 to 88.50
" St. Louis,	6.25 to 7.50
Corn, per bag,	1.30
Meal " "	1.20
" oat, per lb.	31-2 c. to 41-2 c.
Oats, per bag,	85 c. to 90 c.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Tea,	20 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	81-2 c. to 9 c.
" brown,	61-2 c. to 71-2 c.
Butter,	23 c. to 35 c.
" Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	30c. to 34c.
Lard,	12c. to 14 c.
Potatoes, per bu.,	to 70c.
Onions, " peck,	25c.
Beans,	60 c. to 85 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	15c. to 17 c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 15c.
" salt,	14c.
Beef, roast,	12c. to 30c.
" steak,	20c. to 30 c.
Lamb roast,	13c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	25c. to 28c.
Fowls,	17c. 20c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	6c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7c. to 11 c.
Lobsters,	10c. to 12c.
Halibut,	12 c. to 18c.
Haddock,	4c. to 6 c.
Clams, per qt.,	25 c.
Mackerel,	10c. to 15c.
Salmon,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.00. to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.25
" egg,	\$7.50
" stove,	\$7.75
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft, "	\$4.50

## ANDOVER NEWS.

## Special Notices.

Friday: Republican Torch-light Parade this evening.

Saturday: Foot Ball game with Exeter, on Andover Campus, 3 P. M.

Sunday: Prof. Hincks will preach at the Seminary church.

Rev. George H. Johnson of North Amherst will preach at the Free church.

The subject of Rev. J. J. Blair's evening address will be, "Manhood."

Monday: Makechule Concert in People's Courthouse.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday: Fair of Andover Brass Band at Town Hall.

Thursday: Farmer's Club; subject, Improvement of our Highways and Streets, discussed by Chas. W. Hayward, Sumner Carruth, M. C. Andrews.

Prof. Churchill read one evening last week in Townsend, the papers saying that the opportunity was eagerly embraced to listen to this popular and graceful reader. The "War Course" of lectures in Atkinson has just had a lecture on "Lincoln, the War President," by Mr. Joseph Kimball of Andover.

Next Wednesday evening the Andover Brass Band open their annual fair, which is to continue for three nights. On the success of this fair they have become accustomed to rely as a source of money supply for the purchase of new music, and to cover other running expenses. They should not be disappointed this year. The entertainment provided for each evening, full details of which are given in posters, are varied and attractive, the promise of fancy articles is large, they always have a good supper, and altogether they have attractions enough to fill the hall every night, and be sure and take your pocketbook!

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Free church have elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Pres., J. N. Cole; V. Pres., Geo. A. Higgins; Sec., Miss Fannie Meldrum; Treas., Miss Mabel Ashness; and the following chairman of the various committees: Lookout, J. W. Bell; Prayer Meeting, Stephen Jackson; Social, Geo. A. Higgins; Flower Marion G. Dove; Sunday School, N. W. Smith; Literature, J. Newton Cole; Visiting, Mrs. Carrie A. Palmer.

## BIRTHS.

In Ballardvale, Nov. 8, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Simpson.

In North Andover, Nov. 3, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wrigley.

In North Andover, Nov. 4, a son and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Callahan.

## MARRIAGES.

In Lawrence, Nov. 3, by Rev. E. A. Whittier, Mr. Alfred S. Stott and Miss M. Maria Stott, both of Andover.

## DEATHS.

In Andover, Nov. 2, William Henry Foster, aged 64 years.

In Andover, Nov. 2, William Rayner, 75 years.

In Andover, Oct. 30, Grace, infant daughter of Herbert A. Moody, aged 20 days.

In Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, Mrs. Sarah D. Lamson, widow of Mr. Asa Lamson, formerly of Andover, aged 85.

In Cambridge, Nov. 5, Mrs. Emily Everett, widow of Prof. Ezra Abbot, LL. D.

Advertised Letters, Nov. 5, 1888.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Atwood, Sam.	Lebby, Henry
Black, Mr.	Miles, E. E.
Blake, Albert	Malcolm, Hugh
Brooks, H.	" Rebecca
Bruce, David	Midgely, Isaac
Bull, C. H.	Quimby & Loring
Carlsson, C. J.	Reynolds, P. A.
Dane, Geo. A.	Scott, James E.
Dane, Jennie	Webber, Katie
Farrington, G. A.	Woodbridge Bros.
Flint, Alanson	Woods, William
Gardner, Jas.	" W.
Goodwin, C. E.	Wheelwright, J. C.
Hill, Bessie	Wheaton, J. W.
Kearney, J. W.	Walton, F. A.

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

## Probate.

SALEM, Nov. 5. Wills proved, Elizabeth P. Peters of Andover. Elizabeth P. Ellis, Administrator, with will annexed.

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needs repairing, painting or varnishing, send us a postal card and we will send for it, put it in order and return when finished.

WILLIAM POOR.

Mrs. E. C. Kelley

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Every clock warranted a good time-keeper. Also a large assortment of

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Pure Grass Seeds.

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## Ammoniated Bone, Plaster, Etc.,

All as Cheap as the Cheapest.

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ESSEX ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

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